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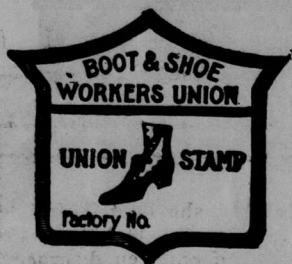


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 22, 1916.
PROBATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.
OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.
A NOVEL COMPLAINT.
FRENZIED FINANCE.
THE RIGHT TO PICKET.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS

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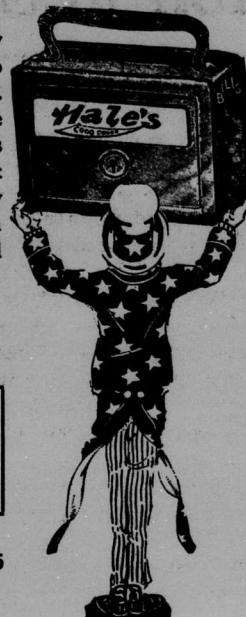
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Probation in San Francisco

By W. H. Nicholl,
Assistant Probation Officer of San Francisco

Probation is the opportunity to redeem themselves that is given to men and to women who make mistakes by breaking the law.

Under the probation system in the Superior Courts and the Police Courts of the City and County of San Francisco, California, the man or the woman who is guilty of an offense against the law has no sentence imposed by the court, but is released and placed in charge of the probation officer, to whom the man or the woman must report at stated times. That man or woman must keep employed and live a clean life, must not drink, gamble, nor visit places where drink is sold, nor go to any questionable resort. As long as the probationer complies with probation rules he or she can remain at liberty otherwise probation will be revoked and the probationer will be imprisoned.

If sent to prison they are forced to associate with criminals. On probation they are under the influences of helpful friends and the probation officer.

In prison they are disgraced and are known as "convicts" and are also known by a number; as a rule they lose their self-respect.

On probation they are spared the brand of "convict" and can hold the respect of right-thinking people by carrying out and living up to the "terms of their probation."

In prison they get discouraged and become embittered against society, for they feel that every man's hand is against them.

On probation they are encouraged to improve themselves, and to appreciate the opportunity given to redeem themselves.

In prison they cannot support their families or those who are depending on them, and in consequence those dependent ones will suffer for the necessities of life.

On probation they must support their families and care for those who are depending on them.

After they leave prison they find it difficult to obtain employment or to keep employment, as they have the stigma of "ex-convict," and are then more liable to indulge in misconduct and be again sent to prison.

When discharged from probation they have a position and the respect of their employer and all those with whom they have come in contact, as they have lived clean, and have done right, and they are likely to remain in the straight path.

I have in mind the case of a 19-year-old boy who, five years ago, was arrested for stealing an automobile, and who sold the machine for a very small amount of money. The mother paid the money to redeem the machine, and the young man was allowed probation by the court. That young man is now a trusted employee in one of our banks. What if he had been sent to prison? He would never have had the chance to hold the position he is in today.

Another case of a young man 27 years old, who, through drink, was charged with robbery. He had never been in any trouble of any kind before his arrest on this charge. He has been out on probation about two years, and is now employed in a responsible position with the United States Government, and is well thought of by his superior officers. What if he had been sent to prison? After coming out he would have been of no use to himself nor to society, would always be an "ex-convict," while today he is a respected citizen.

Another case of a woman 45 years old, the mother of several children. This woman went to one of our department stores three years ago and took a pair of gloves, some ribbon and a cheap feather. Her husband was a steady, sober, industrious man, who received a small salary. The woman had no bad habits, was a good mother, and stated to me that she wanted to trim an old hat, and could not afford to take from her "house money" enough to purchase the ribbon, feather and gloves. On impulse she tried to hide the things under her coat. She was arrested and given

probation by the court. Today she is with her husband and her children, and is respected. What would have happened if she had been sent to jail? Husband and children disgraced; and she, after leaving jail, would have lost all self-respect, and no one can tell what would have become of her.

Does probation pay? Emphatically, Yes.

Just a few figures to show that probation pays. In the Superior Courts and the Police Courts of the City and County of San Francisco there were 2406 persons placed on probation from April 1, 1910, to September 1, 1916.

During this period the number who violated the terms of their probation and who were sentenced: State prison, 126; county jail, 33; school of industry, 16; making a total of 175; showing less than seven and one-half per cent who failed to take advantage of the opportunity given them to redeem any mistake made, and to become decent, law-abiding citizens. These figures are a matter of court record.

We have had about two and one-half per cent of technical violations, such as drinking, failure to report, etc., who have been brought into court and reprimanded by the judge; some have been held for a week or two to give them a fresh hold on themselves, and then released with a warning. Less than two per cent have left the jurisdiction of the courts without permission and whose whereabouts are unknown.

We are going to show the amount of money it would have cost the people of the State to have supported these 2231 probationers who have "made good."

If they had been sentenced and served one year, at fifty cents per day cost for each one, the expense to the taxpayers without any return would have been \$401,580.

Instead, at the average wage of forty dollars per month, which is a large estimate, they have earned in one year the sum of \$1,072,080.

A large number of these men on probation have families, who also would have had to be supported by the State or by private charities, so that it is almost impossible to give the cost in dollars and cents, leaving out entirely the "moral side," by giving the probationer the chance to redeem himself and keep the stigma of "ex-convict" from himself and his family.

The following amounts have been collected by the adult department in the Superior Courts and the Police Courts of this city and county from April 1, 1910, to September 1, 1916:

In 1910	\$ 679.35
In 1911	2,588.10
In 1912	6,791.30
In 1913	19,234.15
In 1914	18,478.20
In 1915	21,685.33
January to September, 1916	16,668.43

\$86,124.86

This total, \$86,124.86, has been collected from probationers for the care of children and reimbursing merchants for losses. This, of course, does not include property, etc., recovered by others. The above figures show what has been done by the probation officer in charge of the adult department.

We wish the business world would take up this matter for investigation, as we are sure they would find that no legitimate business pays such a large percentage of gross profit as to dollars and cents.

As to the "moral side," which is the most essential, it is dealing with the human race—at the present time with the individual—but in the future with the children brought into the world by the men and women who have been given probation, which is the vanguard of decent citizenship hereafter.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

By Richard Caverly.

"In Australia the community has begun to do its part towards those who have borne the heat and burden of the day and those hopeless ones incapable of helping themselves.

"It has established a scheme of invalid and old-age pensions payable as a right and not by way of charitable dole, to women upon reaching the age of sixty and to men at the age of sixty-five years from earning their livelihood, irrespective of age, at the rate of \$2.40 a week. The number of persons in receipt of old-age pensions at June 31, 1914, was 87,780, and of invalid pensioners, 16,865, making a total of 104,645 pensioners. The amount paid during the financial year amounted to \$12,380,472.

"In the case of old-age pensions, the amount is granted subject to continuous residence in Australia for twenty-five years, and in cases where pensioners possess accumulative property, subject to a deduction of \$4.85 per year for every complete \$48.50 by which the net capital value of the property exceeds \$242.50."

But the capital value of the home in which the pensioner permanently resides is excepted, so that the pensioner with a home of his own, receives his pension in full.

Statistics have been patiently gathered and marshalled and they tend to show that a very large percentage of old-age pauperism arises from misfortune rather than fault.

It is idle to talk of thrift and saving without regard to the adequacy of wages.

In the debate upon the old-age pension act in New Zealand one of the speakers indignantly exclaimed: "Thrift out of four shillings a day, with perhaps eight or nine mouths to feed, clothes to find, boots for their feet and books for their school!" But a very large part of the wage earners of the United States do not get more than four shillings a day, and some considerably less.

The Result of Low Wages.

The following is taken from the Chicago "Public," July, 1916:

"An epidemic of infantile paralysis, beginning in New York City, has spread to other cities. The disease originates among slum dwellers and is due to conditions resulting from economic justice. But though its beginning and its greatest ravages must be among the poor, it sometimes spreads to the homes of the rich. It is one of the many penalties inflicted by nature for the wrong of maintaining a bad social order. It is one of the evils for which those are responsible who resist movements for abolition of fundamental evils, though they do not realize what they do. It would shock those respectable New Yorkers, who have delayed the much-too-moderate proposals of the Lower Rents Society, to be informed that they have unconsciously helped to bring a dreadful plague to afflict innocent little ones. But it is none the less true. Denials and protestations cannot alter that fact. All that can be done is to try to remove as quickly as possible the evil institutions which compel men to live among disease-breeding surroundings. Those who refuse to do this must be ready to be told of their responsibility for the results of their refusal.

The Product of High Wages.

Here are the figures on two years of Henry Ford's profit-sharing plan at his auto plant. This is the third year of the "\$5 a day minimum wage, and eight-hour day" plan, but the present survey covers a period of twenty-four months ending last August.

Output of cars in 1914, 248,307; this year to go over 500,000. Bank deposits of employees in two years increased \$4,972,518; average deposit of each man increasing from \$62.12 to nearly \$204. Employees own \$2,424,437 more in homes than they did two years ago. Two years ago

they were buying homes worth \$3,282,231; now they are buying homes worth \$21,787,493, a gain of \$18,505,162. On these homes they have paid 605 per cent more than they had in 1914.

Now, 17,116 employees carry life insurance to the amount of \$14,822,916, a gain in two years of \$12,500,000, or more than \$500,000 per month. Two years ago only 2572 were insured. Employees include 62 nationalities. Two years ago 4441 men were paying board by the month; now only 2304. This means that 2107 have quit paying board—and are paying for their own homes.—New York "Evening Sun."

What They Are Doing in Alaska.

An act of the Alaska legislature recently passed, which provides a pension for the pioneer of the age of sixty-five years and upwards who has lived for ten consecutive years in the Territory, and who is in need of assistance. There are no restrictions as to sex and the amount paid may not exceed \$12.50 per month.

The new compensation act, in effect July, 1915, provides \$3000 to widows, \$600 additional to each child under 16 years; no total to exceed \$6000.

If unmarried, and has dependent parent or parents, \$1200 to each.

Total permanent disability, \$3000 to workmen alone; \$1200 additional if wife is living; \$600 to each child under 16; total not to exceed \$6000. If no wife, or children, \$600 to each dependent parent.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Mary Pickford has been starred upon the screen in characterizations of many picturesque nationalities but her little Dutch girl in "Hulda from Holland," by Edith Barnard Delano has never been surpassed in humor and genuine appeal to the heart.

We cannot imagine anything more interesting or more entertaining than to watch the "art" of the little screen wonder in this most unique Paramount film production which will be shown at the New Mission three days, beginning Sunday.

Wednesday and Thursday J. Warren Kerrigan, assisted by Lois Wilson, will be seen in "The Beckoning Trail," and on Friday and Saturday the irresistible Marie Doro will be featured in "Common Ground," a Paramount, the story of a girl's regeneration through love for a young judge against whom are pointed all the arrows of political attack. Other New Mission features including "That" orchestral pipe-organ, will be shown with each of the above outlined programs.

FORD KNOWS IT PAYS.

One day one of Ford's superintendents came to him with a story about the ingratitude of a Polish workman.

"'Pretty soft thing you've got, John,' said the superintendent, 'with Henry Ford giving you \$5 a day.'

"'I don't owe nothing to Henry Ford,' snapped the Pole. 'I work for what I get. When he pay me \$3 a day and work me ten hours, I make 300 bolts. Now I work eight hours and get \$5 a day, I make 900 bolts.'

"Ford was delighted. 'That's the way I like to have them feel,' he cried. 'Man to man!'

And again, regarding shorter hours and more pay:

"Number of motor cars made and shipped in February, 1913, by 16,000 men, working ten hours a day, 16,000.

"Number of motor cars made and shipped in February, 1914 (after the new plan went into effect), by 15,800, working eight hours a day, 26,000.

"This was not due to the introduction of new machinery or to improved methods of production; it must be credited almost entirely to shorter hours and more wages."

The farmer is a continuous benefactor. He who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the wayside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the side of the road, makes the land so far desirable, makes a fortune . . . which is useful to his country long afterwards.—Emerson.

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BALZER SISTERS, Aerial Musical Novelty;
WEBB & BURNS, The Italian Minstrels;
WILLIAM DEMAREST & ESTELLE COL-
LETTE, Trifling Talk, Fancy Fiddling and a
Careless Cello; DEIRO, Master of the Piano
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oso; ALLAN DINEHART & CO., in "The
Meanest Man in the World"; BERT KAL-
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Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
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STRIKE OF NEW YORK CARMEN.**By Dante Barton.**

The following open letter and statement were issued by the Committee on Industrial Relations:

Honorable Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, Public Service Commission, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: The boast is openly made by Mr. Hedley and Mr. Shonts, in control of the rapid transit system of New York, that they can break up the union of street railway men if they have the aid of the police.

May I call your attention to the fact that these men controlling the subways, the elevated roads and the surface lines are counting on a combination of the police and a notorious strikebreaking firm to take away from the regular and experienced street railway men the right of effective organization. I submit with this an accurate statement of Mr. George P. West of the staff of this committee, to substantiate this characterization of Berghoff Brothers & Waddell and the great majority of the men whom they employ.

From personal experience with industrial disputes elsewhere, it is as clear to me, as I have no doubt it is to you and your associates, that the financial heads of the whole rapid transit system of New York City have struck against their employees and against the public; that they have precipitated this strike in willful disregard of the rights of the men and of the people of the greater city and of their own pledged obligations.

Permit me to suggest that while this controversy is on, the protection of the law should be thrown around human rights and the property rights of the men who have been forced to strike for their self-respect and for their jobs and for the efficient and safe service of the people.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) DANTE BARTON,
Committee on Industrial Relations.

Statement.

Berghoff Bros. & Waddell, who have supplied the thousands of strikebreakers now being housed in car barns and shop buildings by the Interboro, is today the largest and most notorious strike-breaking agency in the United States. It is an amalgamation of Berghoff Bros. and the old firm of Waddell-Mahone.

Almost exactly a year ago this firm was investigated by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in connection with an investigation of the strike at the Bayonne refinery of the Standard Oil Co. The investigation was conducted by George P. West and C. L. Chenery, agents of the Commission.

In a statement issued today by the now-unofficial Committee on Industrial Relations, Mr. West said:

"Waddell, the most experienced member of this firm, admitted to Mr. Chenery and me that he has no prejudice against ex-convicts, but on the contrary finds many of them particularly valuable for the work in hand.

"The firm's attorney, while attempting to secure the release of thirty strikebreakers who had been jailed by Sheriff Kinkead, protested to the authorities of Hudson County that it was unreasonable to ask the firm to put up bail for these men. In my presence he said to the Under Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney:

"These men are a lot of irresponsible thugs. My clients could not be responsible for their movements. In 24 hours they would have disappeared, and we would have to forfeit the bail."

"Waddell told us that he could raise an army of 10,000 armed men in twenty-four hours. He said many of them were ex-soldiers who loved adventure and were willing to quit their jobs in the hope of finding it as strikebreakers. As a matter of fact, most of them are recruited from the scum and dregs of the cities.

"Ex-convicts are preferred because they can

be trusted to do dirty work without 'squealing.' The agency employing them shares their secret, and is able to use this knowledge to control them like slaves. The agency usually 'has something on them,' and can 'turn them up' if they do not perform satisfactorily.

"This is the type of men to whom Messrs. Shonts and Hedley propose to turn over the highly responsible task of operating the elevated and subway trains of New York City. This is the best evidence of their tender regard for the welfare of the metropolis.

"It was Berghoff Bros. & Waddell who had the contract to supply strikebreakers when a strike was threatened on the surface and elevated lines of Chicago a year ago last June. They actually shipped thousands of men before the controversy was amicably settled by the yielding of the company. It will be remembered that one train load of thugs en route from New York to Chicago broke out of the cars at a small station in Pennsylvania and looted the station lunch room, terrorizing the town and defying the authorities.

"Liquor is usually the cause of the abject downfall that alone could make a man willing to follow the infamous occupation of strikebreaking, and experience in every strike where these thugs are used has proved that their courage and usefulness involves the free use of whiskey. Yet rather than relinquish their arbitrary, tyrannical control over the American citizens who man the cars, Shonts and Hedley are perfectly willing to commit the safety of their fellow citizens of New York into the hands of such men."

M. Bonnet compares genius to a lens that burns in one point only. Genius is but the produce of a strong and concentrated attention to any art or science; but from whence does this attention proceed? From a lively taste we feel for that art or science. Now this taste is not the mere gift of nature. Is a man born without ideas? He is born also without taste. We may, therefore, regard them as acquisitions arising from the situations in which we are placed. Genius, then, is the remote produce of incidents or chances.—Helvetius (1715-1771).

IS HUGHES FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS?

Governor Hughes' veto of the "equal pay for equal work" bill is far more self-revealing, in the reasons given for the veto, than his "personal" endorsement of a national suffrage amendment. It will no doubt be held by the women voters of the country that the right to make a living is a more sacred right than that of winning the suffrage by national rather than state initiative.

The story is an interesting one. The teachers of New York City, women and men both, had secured, after a long, hard fight, the adoption by the legislature of an amendment to the charter of New York City, providing that women teachers should be paid the same salaries that the men received, for the same kind and quality of work done.

When the bill reached Governor Hughes, he returned it without his approval. He wrote:

"The motive of the present bill is to compel equal pay for men and women holding the same position under any particular schedule of salaries. It clearly appears to be open to serious objection. It is proposed by legislative enactment to establish the proposition that for the work of a given position women shall receive equal pay with men. It is for the principle that the supporters of the bill contend, and not for increased pay. I cannot approve this bill."—Charles E. Hughes.

Governor Hughes' argument that the bill ought to apply to the whole State and not alone to the City of New York, and that it ought to include all government positions and not those of teachers only, sounds like the excuse of a man who is trying to escape from the manifest justice of the measure itself, since enacted into law to the satisfaction of all concerned. His prophecy that the "desired legislation would be unfortunate both for the schools and teachers," has proved as foolish as his misgivings about the income tax, whose rejection by the legislature he also advised.

It would be interesting to know if the "hundred per cent candidate" holds it to be still a "fundamental matter," which he "cannot approve," that "for the work of a given position women shall receive equal pay with men."—Columbus "Labor News."

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A NOVEL COMPLAINT.

The following complaint has been filed by Emil G. Buehrer, representing the striking culinary workers, against the law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce:

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Emil G. Buehrer, plaintiff, v. F. J. Koster, C. R. Johnson, C. P. Michaels, George Rolph, and Wallace Alexander, defendants. Complaint for injunction and damages.

Plaintiff complains of defendants and for cause of action alleges:

I.—That on or about the 15th day of July, 1916, said defendants, being induced by malice, jealousy and avarice, entered into a combination, confederation and conspiracy, under the name of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and ever since, said defendants have been and still are, co-conspirators in a combination, confederation and conspiracy, under the name of the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

II.—That the object and purpose of said combination, confederation and conspiracy is to coerce and compel persons constituting the laboring class of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to enter into a written agreement not to join or remain a member of any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment or continuing in the employment of any member of said Chamber of Commerce, and to coerce and compel the members of the various labor unions of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, into deserting and abandoning said unions, all in open and direct violation of the provisions of Section 679 of the Penal Code of the State of California, and to Mexicanize the laboring class of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and to reduce said laboring class to a condition of peonage and slavery, and at the same time for the said conspirators to absolutely control labor and the labor market in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and to become dictators thereof, in open and direct violation of law and order.

III.—That the manner in which said combination, confederation and conspiracy is to attain and obtain said objects is as follows: By causing the retail and wholesale merchants and employers of labor in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to sell no goods and supplies to those persons, merchants, houses or firms which employ members of the various unions of the City and County of San Francisco, contrary to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "Act 4207-A 'Unfair Competition,' approved June 19, 1913," and also in violation of an Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

IV.—Plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief, that pursuant to said conspiracy, and for the purpose of carrying it out, said defendants have entered into contracts or arrangements with various employers of labor in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, whereby said employers obligate themselves not to hire or employ any person or persons belonging to or associated with any labor union or organization in said City and County, or hiring or employing any person or persons who shall have been declared antagonistic to said defendants or said Chamber of Commerce; that the members of the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, and Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, have, each and all of them, been declared by said defendants to be antagonistic to said defendants and said Chamber of Com-

merce; plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief that pursuant to said conspiracy, and for the purpose of carrying it out, said defendants, on or about the 1st day of August, 1916, caused a large number of restaurant keepers in said City and County, to-wit, about three hundred (300), to discharge their employees who were then members of said unions, under the unlawful threat that unless they did so, said restaurant keepers would be denied the privilege of purchasing their supplies from the retail and wholesale merchants in said City and County, and that on or about said 1st day of August, 1916, nearly all of the said restaurant keepers in said City and County, under and by virtue of the coercion, threats and intimidation of said defendants, did discharge all their employees who were then members of the following unions, to-wit: Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, and Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, all of which were voluntary unincorporated associations, whose memberships were and are numerous, to-wit: whose number is two thousand (2000) persons or thereabouts, all of whom have been affected by said unlawful and wrongful acts of said conspiracy, and this action is brought on behalf of said persons by this plaintiff, and on behalf of himself; that said defendants have thus prevented and restrained said restaurant keepers, who formerly employed members of said unions, from employing or continuing to employ such members.

V.—Plaintiff further alleges upon information and belief, that pursuant to said conspiracy, and for the purpose of carrying it out, said defendants have hired and maintained, and now hire and maintain an army of persons who carry concealed weapons, in violation of the law, for the purpose of performing the will of said conspiracy, and have employed persons to assault pickets or representatives of said unions who are peacefully picketing restaurants which have locked out employees who are members of said unions.

VI.—Plaintiff further alleges, upon information and belief, that pursuant to said conspiracy, and for the purpose of carrying it out, said defendants have imported certain notorious criminals from other States, for the purpose of intimidating and terrorizing employers of members of labor unions in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, who refuse to accede to the demands of said conspiracy.

VII.—Plaintiff further alleges that he has been informed and believes and on said information and belief, alleges that in furtherance of said conspiracy, said defendants have, by devious methods and from sources unknown to plaintiff and the members of said unions, amassed a fund of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars or thereabouts, which they threaten to use as a war fund against said members of said unions, and to pay the expenses of instituting, maintaining and prosecuting numerous vexatious actions entitled "in equity."

VIII.—Plaintiff further alleges that the members of said unions have sustained great losses and damages which have been inflicted upon them by virtue of said combination, confederation and conspiracy, and the acts of the conspirators done in pursuance thereof; that said members have been prevented and deterred from obtaining employment and continuing in the employment of their former employers, as they otherwise could, and would have done; that the conspirators intended and now intend that said unions should be destroyed and put to great expense as a result of their conspiracy; that plaintiff and the persons whom he represents, by reason of said conspiracy and the acts done pursuant thereto, have suffered damages in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, for which he sues to recover three-fold in this action under and by virtue of the Act of the Legisla-

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SAN FRANCISCO.

ture of the State of California, entitled "Act 4207-A, 'Unfair Competition,' approved June 19th, 1913," and that the defendants threaten to continue said unlawful acts, and that plaintiff and the persons whom he represents will be irreparably injured thereby.

Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment:

1. That said defendants be enjoined and restrained from doing any of the acts complained of herein, and plaintiff be awarded damages on behalf of himself and the persons whom he represents, to-wit, the members of the said voluntary unincorporated associations, in the sum of three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars, the same being three-fold the damages he sustained by the action of said defendants as aforesaid, together with costs herein, and for such further relief as may be proper in the premises.

DEVOTO, RICHARDSON & DEVOTO,
HENRY B. LISTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

HUGHES AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Hughes, Candidate for President on the Republican ticket, is attacking the recently enacted eight-hour law for railroad men in train service in interstate commerce. He raves terribly about the "humiliating spectacle" of Congress enacting such a law at the behest of a handful of only 400,000 men. He ignores the main argument for an eight-hour law, namely, that the speeding-up of freight trains would benefit both the employees of the roads and the shippers who patronize them. Just a few more tons of coal or barrels of oil will give the men shorter hours and save time for goods to move across the continent benefiting both the employees and the general public at very little increase of cost to the railroads which are now making greater profits than ever in their history, in fact making so much money that they can afford to pay 15 per cent on preferred stock and 5 per cent on common or the pure water stock. It is certainly a thing to laugh at, to read how the 20,000 assembled farmers in Illinois cheered Candidate Hughes for telling them how Congress was humiliated by the railroad brotherhood in passing the eight-hour law which meant to the farmers quicker and more reliable transportation for their products to the markets of the world.

In this connection it is refreshing to notice that while other San Francisco editors are pawing the air and using expensive paper predicting the downfall of this republic because Congress made it possible to avoid a railroad strike, the "Bulletin" submits this cold analysis:

"If there were no minority in the United States with more power to do harm than the brotherhoods have there would be no reason to worry about the fate of the republic. If there were no minority in the United States whose power to do harm was not conditioned, as that of the railroad brotherhoods is, by the habitual performance of a valuable service, there would still be no reason to worry. But the railroad brotherhoods are mere straws compared with the powers which actually dominate the railroads of the United States. Louis Brandeis, now a Supreme Court justice, showed in his book on 'Other People's Money' how the credit and capital of the United States is controlled by ring within ring of great financiers, centering in less than a dozen men. These men can, if they desire, frustrate the will of the Interstate Commerce Commission, wreck or make railroads, create or prevent panics. And their power does not rest upon services rendered, nor is it harmful merely when they cease operations, as in the case of the brotherhoods."

The great lesson of biography is to show what man can be and do at his best. A noble life put fairly on record acts like an inspiration to others. —Samuel Smiles.

RESULT OF STATE PRIMARIES.

The total vote cast for United States Senator at the last primary election, August 29th, was 422,079, of which Governor Hiram W. Johnson received from all parties, 186,548; Willis Booth, 148,167, and George S. Patton, 68,921, according to the official canvass of the State vote by James M. Cremin, election expert of the Secretary of State's office. Johnson's majority in all parties over Booth in the same is 38,381.

Governor Johnson's majority over Booth for the Republican nomination is 15,065, the Governor receiving 161,404, against Booth's 146,339. Johnson also received more votes in every other party which took advantage of the write-in than did Booth, summarized as follows:

Johnson—Progressive, 16,227; Democratic, 7656; Socialist, 415, and Prohibition, 846.

Booth received the following vote outside of his own party:

Progressive, 305; Democratic, 1277; Socialist, 55, and Prohibition, 191.

Patton received 50 Republican votes, while his own party gave him 68,871.

Walter Thomas Mills, the Socialist nominee for United States Senator, polled 9768 votes, and Marshall Atwood, the Prohibitionist nominee, 8077 votes.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week not only reaches the highest standard of vaudeville but it also abounds in novelty. Nora Bayes, America's foremost singing comedienne, will in compliance with a generally expressed wish, which has manifested itself in an extraordinary number of written requests to the management, return for a brief engagement. Miss Bayes' songs and costumes will be entirely new. The Balzer Sisters, three symmetrical girls who have created quite a sensation as gymnasts, will give an aerial performance which is novel, daring and astounding and which includes many original and marvelous feats. Webb and Burns are an exceptionally clever team of Italian minstrels. Their songs are of the lilting, bright and dreamy sort. They are clever musicians and present their act with a snap and sparkle that is quite delightful. William Demarest and Estelle Collette give to their

offering the self-explanatory title "Trifling Talk, Fancy Fiddling and a Careless 'Cello." They are a talented and versatile couple who provide a delightful quarter of an hour's entertainment. Allan Dinehart will, with the assistance of his clever company, repeat Mr. Dinehart's immense success of last season "The Meanest Man in the World." Deiro, the master accordionist in new numbers; Robert Dore, barytone, and George Halperin, piano virtuoso, in new selections from their repertoire, and Bert Kalmer and Jessie Brown in "Nurseryland" are also included in a most delightful entertainment.

HERE LIES A MAN.

Your humble servant once wrote a prayer and among other things he said: Teach me that 60 minutes make one hour, 16 ounces make one pound, and 100 cents one dollar. Help me to live so that when I lie down at night with a clear conscience without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square and in doing so that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me mine own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

And, then, when comes the smell of flowers and the tread of soft steps and the crushing the hearse's wheels in the gravel down in front of my place may the ceremony be short and the epitaph simple.

"Here lies a man."—J. H. McGart, in the "American Pressman."

When a man does a fool thing that gets him into trouble he is sure to say that "accidents will happen."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

Hughes does not approve of the eight-hour law. He has taken a definite stand somewhere between an eight and eighteen-hour day.

The New York "Call" is now recognized as the only daily labor paper in the East. For one dollar members of organized labor may secure a copy for two months, daily and Sunday.

Manager John A. Britton of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which owns 25 street railroad franchises in Sacramento, has made a proposal to the board of freeholders of that city that all franchises have a single date of expiration; he also suggests new charter provisions providing for re-settlement of existing franchises. All of these suggestions portend a desire on the part of the company to have the city eventually establish municipal ownership of the street-car system of the Capital City.

As was to be expected, the efforts of the District Attorney and his assistants to introduce evidence pertaining to other alleged crimes and convictions placed against Warren K. Billings, one of the persons accused of the dynamite bomb explosion on July 22d, have been frustrated through the rulings of Superior Judge Frank H. Dunne trying this case. Therefore, much of the sensational testimony prepared by the police department will not be usable, and the prosecution will have to produce other evidence of the conspiracy which it seeks to establish. It is highly proper that the public withhold all opinions in regard to guilt or innocence of the accused until the case is submitted to the jury.

The general or sympathetic strike so zealously advocated on every occasion by the I. W. W., the unorganized, and those who engage in industrial warfare without thorough preparation or willingness to do everything possible for themselves and therefore relying for success upon the efforts of others, is a weapon to be resorted to only under extraordinary conditions. It is not a cure-all or a weapon to bring victory in every industrial controversy as imagined by the inexperienced and unthinking. It was ordered by the American Federation of Labor to be tried out in Los Angeles and failed although the rest of the American labor movement supported the strikers liberally with funds for many months. It is now contemplated to be tried out in New York City where it is to be used to win the strike for the street railway men. Of the latter 10,000 are on strike and an army of 70,000 are preparing to strike with them in sympathy. The important part of the thing, however, is not "to astonish the city" or "the public," but to win for the carmen.

The Right to Picket ::

Part 2

The right to picket, as stated in the preceding article, is a fundamental civil right, still in the process of discovery and definition. Its existence and necessity became evident with the rise and progress of the organized labor movement. Until there was a labor union the right to picket lay dormant and unrecognized. There was no need or opportunity for its manifestation. How this right became known and how it is gradually winning recognition from the State will be our next subject of consideration.

With the gradual development of the labor union and as its activities increased it adopted methods of procedure for the attainment of its ends, which were all at first beyond the sanction of existing law but which one after another won recognition, until, at the present time, there is hardly a civilized country which denies to working people the right to organize, the right to make contracts with employers, and to enforce same by means of the closed or union shop, the strike, and the boycott. In theory, at least, all of these rights are now accepted as fundamentally lawful. But this recognition was not achieved without tremendous struggles, immense sacrifices and sufferings on the part of the membership of organized labor.

When first exercised, picketing was held to be unlawful and the act punished as a breach of the peace. It was denounced as a misdemeanor and the local police without any complaint on the part of the employer felt it within its police duty to arrest any person found to be picketing in front of the factory or place of business of the employer.

The political and social influence of the unions, however, overcame this condition at an early stage, and the right to picket became recognized to the extent that it was not to be interfered with except under due process of law, legislative or judicial, set in motion by formal complaint.

Ordinances and statutes, writs of injunction and orders to punish for contempt of court, are the orderly processes of law which for a generation have sought to interfere with the fundamental civil right to picket.

The history of this struggle is one of the dark spots in the annals of modern progress, and cannot even be described with any attempt at accurate detail in this brief sketch, but it points to the universal vindication of this inalienable right at no distant time in all industrial and progressive States.

The right to picket, involving thousands of adjudications in Great Britain and in the various States of the Union, has closely followed in its development the gradual evolution of the law relating to the organized labor movement and wherever organized labor has succeeded to organize the workers, to maintain the union shop, and exercise its common rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there the right to picket has been most amply recognized by the different departments of government and society at large.

In Great Britain labor unions were legalized in 1824. Workingmen were given the right to organize for the purpose of maintaining wages, protecting their mutual interests. Later on they were conceded the right to strike and to boycott, and eventually the right to picket.

In the various States of the United States similar progress has been made, except that the process has been slower in many of them, wherefore unions are still in such States far behind in the exercise of their rights as compared with similar bodies in Great Britain.

By the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust act, Congress insofar as its jurisdiction extends, has taken a position equally in advance with that of the English Parliament.

To enable the student to more fully understand the nature of this right to picket, it may be advisable to consider some of the elements of this right as dealt with by the courts, and the legitimate purposes and uses thereof.

In the case of Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company v. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 59 New Jersey Equity Reports, p. 49, picketing is defined to be "the placing of relays of guards in front of a factory or the place of business of the employer for the purpose of watching who should enter or leave the same." This definition is too broad for analysis as it does not give the purpose of the procedure or indicate the manner in which it was conducted. Starting from such a loose definition it is feasible to arrive at both ends of the possible conclusions, namely, either that such procedure is legal or that it is illegal.

Courts seldom or never agree upon the definition of a single term of jurisprudence. Hence it was to be anticipated that in picketing cases seldom two courts agree as to the limits of right and wrong, but each court must be understood in defining picketing and adjudicating in regard to it to have in view only the facts of the particular case before it. From this circumstance it is easy to understand how these great differences in attitude of courts occur.

Some courts have defined picketing to be mere stationing persons near the premises of another for the mere purpose of observing and obtaining information; others have added thereto the purpose of communicating information to the employees, customers or the general public concerning the matter in controversy between the labor union and the particular employer. Others again introduce noxious or unlawful elements into the definition. For instance, noxious or ambiguous words of a noxious nature are associated with the procedure, founded upon observed or imagined facts connected with the picketing, and such are held to constitute essential elements of the procedure thereby vitiating it, making it unlawful and putting it under the ban of the law.

Among the unlawful elements and purposes of the procedure of picketing, the judges of a thousand courts, learned in ancient sophistry, ignorant of modern life, and steeped in contempt for the rights of the workers, have adjudicated in the cases before them, that the purpose of the action of the union and its members was primarily not to better their own condition by lawful means, but to injure and destroy the business of the employer, subject him to their tyrannous will, and that for the accomplishment of the purpose they were setting their hands against all lawful authority and were inspired by the basest motives. Words like "intimidate," "threaten," "coerce," "deter," "interfere with," and many others are used to signify acts and things which in other relations between men than that of employer and employee would be actionable neither at law nor in equity, civilly or criminally.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

By a majority of something like 5000 in the State of Arizona, Governor George W. P. Hunt was given the nomination on the Democratic ticket in opposition to George Olney. All over the State members of organized labor went to the polls solidly and worked and voted for the Governor by reason of his splendid and impartial attitude during the miners' strike last year.

The action of Congress in passing the eight-hour law for the men in the operating department of the railroads is doing more than anything that has occurred in a long time to cause the light to break in upon certain minds that the universal eight-hour day is on its way and due to arrive soon. It is an economic necessity which the rapid displacement of labor by machinery in the past hundred years has gradually forced upon modern industry.

California has enough laws on the statute books now to close up every saloon and public drinking place in the State. With the Wyllie local option law, the initiative and referendum and other legal machinery—to say nothing of the regulations in many towns and counties—California is said to have more laws at the present time affecting this problem than any other State in the Union. Added to these measures is the recall to reach local officers who do not enforce the law.

The construction of an improved highway out of Chico by day labor rather than by contract was decided upon by the Board of Supervisors recently. The road includes three and a half miles, which is to be built of waterbound macadam. Three bids were submitted. After a prolonged discussion the board decided to reject all bids on the ground that they were too high, and to authorize Supervisor Holmes to proceed with the work by day labor. The cost of the road will be paid out of the county general fund.

California's mountain lions, enemy of the stock raisers of the State, are fast migrating to Southern California because of the persistent efforts of the Northern California stockmen and hunters to exterminate them from the mountains. Of the 16 mountain lions killed last month, according to the report of State Controller Chambers, the majority of them were killed in Southern California, duplicating the performance of the previous month. Heretofore the northern counties, particularly Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou and Mendocino, killed nearly all the mountain lions of the State. Last month the scalps were divided among nine counties, as follows: Kern 5, Riverside 1, Santa Clara 1, San Luis Obispo 1, Tuolumne 2, El Dorado 1, Shasta 2, Humboldt 1, Del Norte 2. Chambers paid \$320 in bounties.

The consequences to flow from this presidential election reach far into the future. The reason that sent the late Republican convention to the Supreme Court bench for a candidate will be just as sound hereafter as it is now. On that bench will always be found able men, uncommitted on pending issues and fit to head any combination of partisans and malcontents united to overthrow an existing administration. If Hughes succeeds, political organizations hereafter, whenever they are doubtful about the outcome of an election, will look first to the Supreme Court bench for their candidates, and thus this election will shatter at one blow the American idol—that our Supreme Court heads an independent department of the government and is a non-political body.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I never saw a more industrious woman than that Mrs. Crum," the teacher remarked before the Kentucky mountain boys and girls gathered at the school dinner table. "Why even when I meet her on the road she pulls her yarn and needles out of her pocket and goes to knitting."

Teacher's manifestation of surprise brought forth a volley of ejaculations from the children, each of whom had mother, aunt, or cousin who was equally ardent at wool working.

"Oh," exclaimed one little fellow, reaching the climax of the discussion, "I had a grandmother who was the knittiest woman I ever knew. She used to take her knitting to bed with her and every few minutes she woke up and threw out a pair o' socks!"

A young fellow was looking over a fence watching a girl milk a cow in an open field, when suddenly he observed a young and excited bull, with his head lowered and tail cocked high in the air, rushing madly toward her. The youth called out to warn her of the approaching danger, but she just glanced at the bull and continued calmly to milk the cow.

Still the infuriated animal rushed toward the dauntless girl, and then, when it was almost upon her, it stopped short, gave a loud bellow, and galloped away to the farther side of the meadow.

The young fellow now ventured to ask the girl how she knew the bull would not touch her.

"Oh," was the gentle reply, "this cow's his mother-in-law."

"What time is it?" asked his wife suspiciously as he returned in the early hours of the morning.

"About 1."

Just then the clock struck 3.

"Gracious! When did that clock begin to stutter?"

A man learned of the death of an uncle in a distant state and employed an attorney to get for him his share of the estate. After much delay the lawyer sent for his client and said: "I have collected your share of your uncle's property, and here is a statement of your account." The account rendered showed many items of expense, such as "Taking depositions," "Notary's fees," "Court costs," "Traveling expenses," etc., a considerable charge in favor of the attorney for his services, and only a small balance for the nephew. After examining and pondering over the statement for quite a while, the client looked up and said to the lawyer: "Was that your uncle or mine that died?"

The judge had doubted the ability of the witness for the defense to testify truthfully. The lawyer for the defense arose, and with a glass of water held in one hand addressed the judge:

"The witness in the case is not one-half as much of a liar as your honor" (here he paused, lifted the glass, and slowly drank the water, then he placed the glass upon a nearby table) "thinks he is," he finished.

"Are your children much of a help and a comfort?"

"Yes, indeed. I can always depend on them to tell me where the best moving pictures are to be found."—Washington "Star."

"Look here, Snip," said Slowpay indignantly, to his tailor, "you haven't put any pockets in these trousers."

"No, Mr. Slowpay," said the tailor, with a sigh; "I judged from your account here that you never had anything to put in them."—"Harper's Weekly."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LABELITE.

There's a moral in this poem,
You can find it if you try,
If at first you fail to see it,
You will find it by and by.

You're a union man, I take it,
For you pay your union dues,
But, my friend, is there a label
Of a union in your shoes?

Do you see the union label
On tobacco that you buy?
Or upon your daily paper?
You can get one if you try.

Is a label in the pocket
Of the suit upon your back?
Is the label upon your collar—
Or a Chinese spider track?

Do you find the union label
In the sweat-band of your hat?
Look and see if you can find it.
Did you ever think of that?

There's a moral in this poem,
You can find it if you try.
If at first you fail to see it—
Ask yourself the reason why.
—Emm Are.

ILLEGAL TO FEED STRIKERS.

At the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held in Toronto, Canada, September 25th to 30th, charges in the industrial disputes act will be considered. The law prohibits strikes and lockouts in public utilities until 30 days' notice has been given the government.

It is intended to annul court decisions that debar victimized workers from relief. In the case of Montreal street car employees who were dismissed by the company, the Quebec Superior Court ruled that these workers could not ask the government to appoint a commission to investigate their case.

A vicious decision was made in Nova Scotia, where workmen struck before a board was called in and were later furnished food paid for out of the funds of the union. One of the union officials was heavily fined for "encouraging the men to stay on strike," and Chief Justice Townsend declared that "it is difficult to conceive any more efficient means of aiding strikes than those found in the present case. It is, of course, precisely the aid wanted to enable strikers to live during the pendency of the strike."

Regarding this decision, J. G. O'Donoghue, attorney for the Trades and Labor Congress, said:

"In other words, the court's view was that the strikers should have been allowed to die of starvation. If the strikers had been in jail, the court would probably have disciplined the jailer for allowing them to live. Shades of British justice."

Minister of Labor Crothers has also prepared amendments to the present law, and in his analysis of these, Attorney O'Donoghue says:

"The more I consider the act and its suggestions, the more I am of the opinion that the intent of the draughtsman was to choke organized labor to death."

"Be there self-victory," said Dostoevsky, "and at once it will become possible and even a bounden duty to enter upon useful activity. And where, and wherein, shall activity be found? In the service of the people."

FRENZIED FINANCE.

By William Kingsbury.

"One Dollar, One Life"—This is the motto of up-to-date finance.

It is not a question of how many lives it costs. All that matters is—how many dollars are accumulated?

In New York, in London, in Paris, in Berlin, the arch-manipulators sit in their sanctuaries, removed from the throb of life, minus human understanding.

For profit to themselves—and nothing but private profit—they partly own and have taken upon themselves control of the railroads, steamships, mines and steel industry, banking and insurance, farming products and fisheries.

They are the arch-manipulators, who, for private profit, carry our commerce and build up industries.

The commerce and the industries are theirs, not ours.

We own nothing. They own everything.

They sustain us with bare necessities in compensation for our devotion to them of mind, soul and body year in and year out, from life's inadequate beginning to its pitiable end.

For the value of two hours' service given by them, we pay the value of twenty-four hours' service, creating, thereby, a stupendous profit for them.

What the the average worker does is the measure of mankind, and what the average capitalist does is, likewise, the measure of his kind.

These are they who, for private profit, overcrowd our cities with poor and make war, afterward, to depopulate those same cities.

These are the manipulators who, with eyes shut, with ears deaf, with hearts pickled in champagne, fill the jails with thieves of life's necessities, fill the hospitals with maimed and wounded soldiers, lay on beds of sickness and epidemic thousands of infants and tear the souls out of helpless women weak with hunger.

The one duty which they recognize as laid upon them by Divine Providence is the creation of big private fortunes for a small number of individuals, and they do that duty with unflinching courage, perseverance and marvelous exactitude.

To enlarge private fortunes, these manipulators create companies in which workers are the chief investors, and they, also, wreck companies.

They order new cars and rails to decrease the dividends of a railroad company, and they use the same enormous outlay to raise the dividends in the steel production of another company.

They take up war loans aggregating billions. They wallow in all that the earth can give.

When they have made the few private fortunes and kept the financial wheels moving, their mission is fulfilled.

We have permitted them to perform a certain public function and have neglected to place upon them any vestige of public obligation or responsibility.

How, then, can we expect them to do their duty toward us?

Yet, we can never forgive them treating humanity as beasts of burden and as profit producers.

And after these arch-manipulators comes a large herd of frantic investors.

Only for this herd, the manipulators could not exist.

This herd constitutes the owners of trusts and combines.

By hoodwinking and trickery, the herder (the arch-manipulator), cheats them out of the control of those trusts and combines.

Apparently, they are the heads of various trusts, but in reality they are not.

All the same, they are the majority owners.

From them, and through them, the manipulators fill their coffers. By them, and through them, the manipulators, after skimming the cream off

a war loan, get rid of it and make a whole people the debtor.

This herd is a product of haphazard civilization. Caught on the upward tide of the exchange of stocks—a makeshift of manipulators—they will rejoice; but, when caught napping, they will commit suicide.

A steal by thieves in Wall street leaves them spineless. A drop of a point in perfectly good railroad stock will turn them into a frenzied mob, mad to get rid of it, and, again, they will as madly scramble for the bait set for them to still further enrich the manipulators.

Truly, it is frenzied finance that is going on in the stock exchange.

Frenzied, wearied, grim! To rob the people, the manipulators created the stock exchange. To "serve the people," the government will not abolish the stock exchange.

Frenzied finance is a game of dollars—a play for dollars. But below this madding crowd's ignoble strife there lies a people prostrate.

It is dollars, dollars! Life is nothing. Yet it is life that, in the eternal mill of grinding poverty, is crushed to make that dollar.

The investor, while only a helpless tool, stands in the way of letting the manipulators see misery at home, disease, hunger, dirt, rags in the street, idleness and ignorance. Each stifles the other's human feelings.

Their piles are growing bigger and bigger—although we have long since forgotten to count their dollars by billions—and the bigger they grow the easier they swallow up competitive companies and small businesses. The greater the weight, the greater the impetus!

Since the beginning of this system, no change has been made. Consequently, the proportions of this pile keep rising and widening. The people who do the piling of the dollars for them appear to expect to see those structures collapse over-night without a change in this system.

But one million, ten million, or even a hundred million men, may be broken by their machinery for their own private gain in war, and yet they—the manipulators—will never be broken by the people excepting by a fundamental change in law and government.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law, which is claimed by many to be a radical and fundamental change, was hatched, adopted and interpreted, not by organized labor, but by the friends of the combines.

Organized labor fills jobs, wants jobs, applies for jobs; but organized labor would not set a premium upon failures, which the Sherman Anti-Trust law, carried out to the letter, would do.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law has never achieved its avowed object of destroying trusts. Trusts thrive among us worse than ever today. Witness the recent rise all round in the living cost, due to nothing but combination, manipulation and profit-mongering. Briefly, due to the frenzied state of finance, arising from manipulators riding rough-shod over society!

We, organized labor, want to advance progress, not retard it. Hence, what we will enforce is that any concern doing one-fourth of any given business in a city be appraised, taken over and operated by the city. Any concern doing one-fourth of a given business in a state be appraised, taken over and operated by that state. And a concern doing one-fourth of a given business throughout the country be appraised, taken over and operated by the people.

What we want is less work and more leisure, more jobs and better pay.

To get these things, first, we have to go after the manipulators—the innocent ones—and relieve them of their heavy, unnatural burden.

When we have disposed of them, instead of having frenzied finance played at the stock exchange, where only dollars count, we will have human service by the government, where lives are valued priceless.

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Fillmore Street, Bet. Eddy and Ellis Streets

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22nd and 23rd.

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From the Book by George Allan England

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the courage and devotion of the girl he

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the music of the heart.

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you to "Innsbruck, Capital of the

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Daniel Frohman Presents

HAZEL DAWN AND OWEN MOORE

In the Dramatic Sensation

"UNDER COVER"

It is the swift action of the story, the

never-ending suspense, the mystery, the fas-

cinating battle between a man and a wo-

man, who are in love but are forced to bat-

tle with each other by powers which they

cannot resist, thrills which come in quick

succession and the humor which pervades

many scenes, that has made "Under Cover"

one of the most interesting productions you

have ever seen.

Latest Hearst International News and

a Comedy

Continuous Performance from 12 o'clock

noon until 11 p. m.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught

John Wiese

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 Sixteenth St., above Mission San Francisco

MILWAUKEE BREWERY
OF SAN FRANCISCO

Golden State
BEER

NET CONTENTS 21 FLUID OUNCES

BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

ENGLISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

There was held recently at Birmingham, England, a conference of laboring men which is possibly the most important and most significant affair of its kind held in the world since the beginning of the great war.

The Trades Union Congress is a central body representing 2,500,000 men, fashioned similar to the American Federation of Labor.

Because of the extraordinary conditions which confront the English workman today, the proceedings of the Congress will no doubt be watched by labor leaders and statesmen throughout the civilized world.

Besides delegates to the congress from other countries, America has sent William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Matthew Wall, president of the Photo-Engravers' Union, to represent this country.

Measures looking to the protection of laboring men after the great war are being considered.

The Congress rejected the plan of the American Federation of Labor for a joint labor and peace conference to be held immediately after the war, owing to the fact that the American proposal included the bringing together of the workers of Germany and her allies, and those of the countries now at war against her.

The sentiment prevailed that the workers of Germany and her allies were equally responsible with their rulers for the present conflict.

The Congress took a determined stand for the nationalization of the railroads of Great Britain, and favored a voice in their control for the workers.

Statements recently made by David Lloyd George, Secretary of War, that the English workmen were not doing all that they should do in the present crisis for their country, were denounced and it was pointed out that 90 per cent of the soldiers in the trenches were workingmen.

The Congress registered a strong protest against industrial conscription, or the sending of soldiers to work in factories.

The Congress took an important and unexpected step by adopting with a majority of more than 1,000,000 votes, a resolution virtually endorsing the principle of protection.

The resolution asks for the adoption of methods for restricting or preventing the importation of cheap manufactured goods produced at lower rate of wages and under worse labor conditions than prevail in England.

THE UNION LABEL.

To bring results in the industrial readjustment that is taking place all over the world there is nothing which will be so quick and powerful, so quiet but effective, as the union label, the emblem of organized labor. If all who are interested in this movement would at once adopt the plan of buying only union-made goods it would be but a short time before every store would have the union label on their merchandise. For the good of the workers is it not worth the effort when the working conditions for all will be so improved and with increased demand the increased competition will produce better union-made goods at lower prices?

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council recommends Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, manufacturers of men's shirts and underwear, ladies' bungalow aprons and breakfast sets. They are co-operating with this movement in supplying the best there is bearing the union label. We must demand the label.

I believe that we cannot live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeably than having a clear conscience.—Socrates.

You never can tell. Many a man wants the earth who steers clear of real estate agents.

THE MAIN SHEET UNDER NEW COLORS.

"The Main Sheet," the organ of the Indoor Yacht Club, has found its sea legs—a policy to direct its wobbly course. It is easy to understand it now, since its issue of September 11, 1916. Here are a few items pointing from what direction the wind is blowing:

"It remained for the culinary strike to complete the emancipation of the negro. A racial uplift has followed and now the 'dinge,' as he is sometimes impolitely called, not only waits on our table, hands us our hats and blacks our boots, but cooks our food, unloads our boats and entertains us at the theatre. From chef to longshoreman, and from longshoreman to actor, the negro has found himself, and is a servant to humanity."

"John Tait made a ten strike at the Hughes luncheon. John doesn't always wait for opportunity to ring his bell; sometimes she can be

seen through the glass door. More power to your brains and your courage, John."

"That all the good writers hereabout are not employed on the newspapers, the weekly papers or contributing to magazines is oftentimes proved in the Chronicle's Safety Valve. The controversy over the question of open shop or closed has encouraged much eloquence. 'Medico' wrote recently that it was absurd to contemplate arbitration of the question. 'Closed shop' he likened to a cancer which was destroying us. You do not arbitrate, in such a predicament, he said. You cut the malignant growth out."

It is a cinch a few old friends will cut out "The Main Sheet."

We are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad.—Carlyle.

IF YOU VOTE PROHIBITION

You do all of these things:

- 1—You take away immediately the jobs of 80,000 people. Do you realize what this means?
- 2—You injure more than 80,000 women and children who are directly dependent for their necessities of life and support on the men losing their jobs or business through the enactment of the prohibition measures.
- 3—You render valueless or depreciate a great amount of property devoted to the manufacture and distribution of liquors.
- 4—You deprive the counties, cities and the Federal Government of large amounts of revenue, the loss of which must either result in diminished usefulness of local or Federal government or be made good by an increase on taxation. In other words, you lessen the usefulness of government or make the burden of the taxpayers heavier to obtain the same benefits of government as at present.
- 5—You discriminate against the poor and in favor of the rich. It is only the poor that you prevent from enjoying the pleasure of drinking. The rich cannot be reached by prohibitory laws.
- 6—You substitute a false basis for temperance and morality, namely, force, instead of character, will and effort.
- 7—You incite good and law-abiding people to become lawless and hypocritical. Against their will and judgment you force something upon them in which they do not believe. Therefore you diminish respect for law and government.
- 8—You make your personal opinion the standard to which you would compel all others to conform. By the same logic, if the wets were fanatical and in the majority, they might compel prohibitionists to drink a glass of beer every day whether they like it or not. You take away each man's personal liberty to follow his own opinion or suit his own taste.

UNITED CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES,

311 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 15, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Upholsterers—R. T. Barry. Cooks—E. J. Allen, vice M. H. Canny. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mailers, Bill Posters and Cigar Makers, inclosing donations for the culinary workers on strike. From Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, stating it had levied assessment for culinary workers. From Typographical Union, inclosing donation for culinary workers. From Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union of Athol, Mass., stating the L. S. Starrett Co. of said city is unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, request for assistance in straightening out difficulty with H. Wreden & Co. From Asphalt Workers' Union, relative to its wage scale and agreement and requesting assistance in enforcing same. From Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, indorsing request of Janitors' Union for a boycott on picture houses not employing members of Janitors' Union.

Referred to Committee on Social Insurance—From the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., copy of program of conference to be held December 5th.

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Donating \$25 for culinary workers. Grocery Clerks—Complained of action of some one unknown declaring Ratto Bros. unfair. Cigar Makers—Still on strike throughout the country; requested a further demand for their label. Ladies' Garment Workers—Have donated \$25 to culinary workers and \$25 to the International Defense Fund. Barbers—Have donated \$200 to the culinary workers. Cooks—Still on strike; are making progress. Street Car Repairers and Trackmen—Have donated \$28 to culinary workers. Machinists No. 68—Have donated \$100 for three weeks to culinary workers. Jitney Bus Operators—Have secured ten thousand signatures to initiative petition; Supervisors not anxious to pass parking ordinance. Carpenters No. 483—Have levied an assessment of \$1.25 per member for culinary workers. Riggers and Steve-dores—Lumber situation still unchanged; requested moral support. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Have donated \$50 to the culinary workers. District Council of Painters—Have placed a fine on any member found patronizing unfair restaurants. Culinary Workers—Are making splendid progress; members are standing firm. Sugar Workers—Have donated \$25 for the culinary workers.

Executive Committee—Your committee discussed at length the proposition to raise finances for a fund to meet the activities of the Chamber of Commerce in its fight for the open shop, and recommends that an assessment of twenty cents per member per week of affiliated unions be levied in order to protect the movement from any set program that might be outlined by the enemies of labor; we also respectfully suggest that the unions take this matter up immediately and to forward the assessment to the Council at the earliest possible moment. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the proposed traffic regulations relative to the time an automobile or other vehicle should be permitted to remain stationary by the curb, and other new traffic regulations be also enacted

into law. In the matter of the Chamber of Commerce protesting to the Federal authorities in Washington charging the local immigration officials with unduly delaying and treating harshly persons from China who are seeking admission, your committee feels that the Council should go on record as expressing complete confidence in the integrity of the immigration administration of this port and at Washington. Report of committee concurred in. A telegram on above matter was ordered sent to Washington.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the secretary be instructed to call a meeting of business agents and secretaries to devise ways and means to have all unionists and their sympathizers registered in order to be able to vote; carried.

Receipts—For dues, Label Section and donations, \$3227.

Expenses—For salaries, Labor Day and Culinary Workers, \$2159.58.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABOR'S DEFENSE FUND.

Labor has started a defense fund to combat the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to establish "open shop" in San Francisco. The executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, after holding a session with a committee of ten, appointed to devise ways and means of fighting the "open shop," has recommended to the Council an assessment of 20 cents per member per week that a defense fund might be raised. This assessment is to be levied indefinitely. The recommendation was concurred in by a unanimous vote. The following circular letter has been issued to the unions in the matter:

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting: Your attention is directed to the condition now existing in San Francisco with respect to the activities of the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to promulgate the open shop and cripple organized labor in this city.

At the present time there is a strike being conducted by the Culinary Crafts involving 1200 men and women, namely, cooks, cooks' helpers, bakers, bartenders, waiters, waitresses, musicians, moving picture operators and white rats actors. This Council in dealing with this subject-matter and concurring in the recommendation submitted by the executive committee has levied an assessment of twenty cents per week per member for the support of the men and women now on the firing line, and for the formation of a nucleus of a fund to be in position to assist any and all unions who might get into grips with the enemies of our movement.

We do not know what the future has in store for us, wherefore it behooves us to set the house of organized labor in order to meet the onslaught of our enemies.

Give this communication your immediate attention without waiting for the collection of the assessment. Send its equivalent to the office of the Council without delay at the earliest possible moment.

Awaiting an early and vigorous response, and extending to you fraternal greetings and good wishes, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,

By DANIEL C. MURPHY, President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

No man is good but as he wishes the good of others, no man can be good in the highest degree, who wishes not to others the largest measure of the greatest good.—Dr. Johnson.

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Sept. 24

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

America's Screen Favorite
MARY PICKFORD

in
"HULDA FROM HOLLAND"

It's a Paramount

Fourth Adventure
"BEATRICE FAIRFAX"

(Not a Serial)

Wednesday and Thursday

J. WARREN KERRIGAN
In an Unusual Romance
"THE BECKONING TRAIL"

Other Pictures

Friday and Saturday

The Dainty Film Star

MARIE DORO

In Another Paramount

"COMMON GROUND"

Other Pictures

ALL SEATS, 10c.

Phone Market 5725

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BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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San Francisco

S. N. WOOD & Co


MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made



YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SPRING VALLEY WILL ARBITRATE.

During the discussion concerning the Spring Valley purchase a few years ago the opponents pointed out threatened litigation with the Alameda County Water District.

Facing this litigation which menaced the right of the Spring Valley Water Company to store the waters of Alameda Creek in the new Calaveras reservoir, the company has consented to a plan of arbitration under which the three appointed members of the State Water Commission are given three years to determine the respective rights of the parties before rendering their decision.

In the meantime, the water company obligates itself to release sufficient water from the Calaveras reservoir to keep the wells in the "Niles cone" at the normal level of the year 1914. On the other hand, the farmers agree not to object to the water company enlarging its delivery to San Francisco, provided the water table is not lowered in the gravel beds from which their wells draw.

The company agrees to pay to the irrigationists whatever damages they may sustain through diversion of the water.

The three members of the Commission who will constitute the arbitration board, whether they remain in their present State offices or not, are Irving Martin, A. E. Chandler and W. A. Johnstone. The agreement is signed by S. P. Eastman and John Behan for Spring Valley and by J. C. Shinn and Chris. Runckel for the Alameda Water District.

While the arbitration is pending the parties agree to allow the pending suit to rest and to dismiss it when the arbitrators render their decision, which it is agreed shall be binding.

Spring Valley agrees to pay the expenses of of the three years' investigation up to the amount of \$10,000 a year.

Should the City of San Francisco purchase the Spring Valley properties it would find itself bound by the terms of this agreement and forced to open the gates of the Calaveras dam whenever the Alvarado farmers ran short of water in their wells.

NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM.

To San Francisco will, very shortly, have to be accorded the distinction of being the best illuminated city in the world; and that illumination will not be that proceeding from the pleasure palaces, but will be the result of the first scientific scheme of municipal lighting ever designed, the gift to San Francisco of the illumination wizard of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Mr. W. D'Arcy Ryan.

This lighting system is to be inaugurated October 4th and 5th, and San Francisco will, in lieu of a Portola Festival, hold a celebration illustrating the development of artificial lighting, from the tallow rush light to the electric scintillator that was the wonder and glory of the Exposition.

To be the most distinctive and attractive city by night in the world is a position worth striving for by any city, and should be an advertisement of immense value to San Francisco. This city is known far and wide for its "different" features. And this new lighting plan is but another factor in the making of San Francisco the most attractive municipality in the United States.

San Francisco reached the pinnacle of lighting efficiency with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There a system of lighting was developed that fascinated the world, for it was not mere lighting, it was illumination that turned night into day and made the buildings as much a feature of the night vistas as they were of the day.

And it is this system that is to be applied in the new lighting, or, rather, illumination of Market street and the "triangle business district," that section of the city bounded by Market, Sutter and Powell streets.

STRIKE OF SHIPBUILDERS AVERTED.

The threatened strike of the unions affiliated with the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Council was averted when the unions voted to accept the compromise offer from the Master Shipwrights' Association of \$4.50 per day on all work, which is an increase of 50 cents a day over the old scale. Some weeks ago the unions asked for \$5 per day on new work. This was refused by the employers, who offered \$4.50 per day, but demanded that the unions eliminate the clause in the agreement restricting the number of apprentices. This was rejected by the unions. When the union men met to take a strike vote the employers submitted another offer of \$4.50 per day and consented to keep in the agreement the section restricting the number of apprentices. This agreement was accepted by the unions. The men will continue to receive \$5 per day on old work and will at once get the increase of 50 cents a day on new work. About 700 men in San Francisco are affected by the wage increase, which was secured largely through the efforts of W. A. Sexton, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who has been handling the situation for the union men.

LABOR OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

By a vote of 81 ayes to 2 noes, the San Francisco Labor Council has gone on record as opposing the action of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union of that city, which urged the trade unionists of California to vote for State-wide prohibition.

The riggers and stevedores based their action on the belief that a number of brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of San Francisco were affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the Bay City, which is endeavoring to disrupt the unions.

After a thorough investigation the Labor Council failed to find any truth in the charge of the riggers and stevedores.

Labor cannot afford to become divided on this issue. Should the proposed constitutional amendments be adopted, several thousand loyal trade unionists would be locked out of employment and their organizations would be disrupted, as they have been in Colorado, Arizona, Washington and Oregon. And the persons who are so zealous in their efforts to bring this about would do absolutely nothing for the men thus thrown upon the streets. They could tramp or starve—the prohibitionists would not care which.

"The Citizen" does not believe that any thoughtful trade unionist will vote to lock out any other trade unionist. This is a matter of bread and butter, and until such time as the prohibitionists can show they have an interest in labor—organized or unorganized—it will be well for trade unionists to resist every effort to further increase the army of unemployed.

If a law were proposed to prevent the publishing of Sunday newspapers, the printing trades would be aroused as never before. Why? Not because Sunday newspapers do any particular good to the community as a whole, but they provide a lot of employment.

When our good friends the reformers devise ways and means whereby it will be unnecessary for the workingman to work, more headway will be made in shutting down breweries, stopping Sunday newspapers and doing a lot of other things that the reformers very much desire.

Meantime, labor declines to vote itself out of a job.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

A library is the strengthener of all that is great in life, and the repeller of what is petty and mean; half of the gossip of society would perish if the books that are truly worth reading were but read.—George Dawson.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**UNION-MADE CLOTHING**

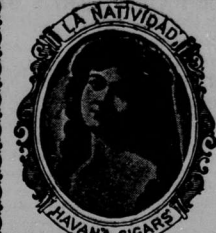
Cor. SIXTH and MARKET

Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

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!!**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets	\$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits	60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund	222,725.43
Number of Depositors	68,062

VOTE NO

on Amendments 1 and 2 and save the jobs of thousands of union men in California.

WICHMAN, LUTGEN & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797



SEPTEMBER, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(37)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Elginth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	350	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(67)	Marlow Printing Co.....	975	Market
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	166	Valencia
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing, Co.....	324	Clay
(33)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	38	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolf, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(228)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(300)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumblor & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....550 Howard
GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.
(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.
(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....428 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.
(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.
(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.
Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The meeting of the union to be held next Sunday, September 24th, should bring out a record attendance, especially of all members employed on the daily newspapers. The scale committee will lay before the membership a communication from the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association the disposition of which will have a most important bearing on future conditions and the relations of the union with the publishers. It is urgently suggested that every member be present, a special call to the newspaper workers having been sent out by the scale committee.

Jesse F. Newman was the last of San Francisco's delegation to Baltimore to return home, having reached the city Tuesday evening of this week. After leaving the convention city he visited relatives in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio. He also spent a week in New York City renewing old acquaintances after an absence of more than ten years. Stops were also made at Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Salt Lake City.

A special dispatch to the Denver "Labor Bulletin," under date of September 12th, says that a recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council, the controversy existing between the Lithographers and the printing trades organizations was taken up. Upon this dispute the San Francisco convention directed that a special committee be selected to make a thorough investigation of the dispute with power to make recommendations to the executive council, and the executive council, upon such recommendations was authorized to bring about upon an equitable basis an amalgamation of the unions involved in this controversy, the terms of such amalgamation and jurisdiction claims of the various organizations involved to be decided upon by the executive council. Pursuant to the action of the San Francisco convention the special committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. James Wilson, James Holland and Jacob Fischer. They furnished a report of their investigation and submitted the following recommendations:

"We fully indorse what the adjustment committee said in its report on this matter to the San Francisco convention (page 422) and we quote from that report as follows:

"Your committee finds that with the evolution taking place in the printing industry and because of the use of two or more labels which have a tendency to deceive and confuse not only the public, but union men, and furthermore the introduction of more scientific and modern methods in this particular industry would indicate that the amalgamation of some of the trades affected would be in the direction of progress, efficiency and beneficial to all parties concerned, and that where workmen are employed in the same workshop, producing the same class of work on practically the same kind of machines they should hold membership in the same organization."

"From our investigations we are satisfied that the interests of the men engaged in these different trades will be best conserved by amalgamation and we submit this recommendation, that the Lithographic Pressmen and Lithographic Press-feeders and all workers in printing press rooms and lithographic press rooms, regardless of the style of press they are working upon, shall be

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
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Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service
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Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 587—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,106—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Stuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 48 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 101—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 187—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 1st and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 535 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 7567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Lau Laundry League—218-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

members of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

"That all lithographers, artists, transferers and those engaged in the process of providing plates from which printing is done shall be members of the Photo-Engravers' Union.

"In making this recommendation we realize that we are dividing a union by placing its membership into two international unions, but we believe that under the present Allied Printing Organization and the joint movement of printing trades to protect the workers in the different branches of the printing industry, the interests of these men will be best served by the carrying out of this recommendation, and under the circumstances it will, in our opinion, add strength to these workers and tend to improve their condition of employment.

"Pending the consummation of the amalgamation of these trades as herein proposed, we recommend that the jurisdiction of the offset press be conceded to the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union. That the jurisdiction of the making of plates to be used on the offset press be conceded to the Photo-Engravers.

"By the above recommendations you will find that the lithographic pressfeeders are taken care of in our plan to amalgamate them with the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and it is therefore our opinion that no charter of affiliation should be issued to them."

The executive council approved the report and action of the committee appointed in accordance with the action of the San Francisco convention, and authorized President Gompers to call a conference of the organizations in interest in an effort to carry out the recommendations contained in the committee's report.

Notes in Union Life

The Housesmiths' Union reports that the Vulcan Iron Works has settled its differences and accepted union terms.

The Labor Council has sent the following telegram to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson: "This Council hereby protests against the untrue, unjust and unfounded charges now being made against the immigration service here by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which has always opposed the Chinese Exclusion act. As to alleged unnecessary delay and harsh treatment accorded arriving immigrants at this port, a committee has fully investigated and finds that if any delay occurs they are due to legal proceedings and not to the administration of the law, by the immigration officials at Angel Island."

In order to vote down amendments that are harmful to labor, the San Francisco Labor Council will urge all labor men to register. This was decided last Friday night when Andrew Gallagher introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that the secretary of this Council be instructed to call a meeting of all business agents and secretaries of all affiliated unions, to devise means and ways of securing registrations of all members and union sympathizers." The resolution was unanimously adopted. "We will need labor votes at the next elections," said Gallagher, "because the anti-picketing ordinance and the jitney propositions come up then. When you register you go a long way toward keeping certain people from establishing 'open shop' in San Francisco."

Let us labor for that larger and larger comprehension of truth, that more and more thorough repudiation of error which shall make the history of mankind a series of ascending developments.—Horace Mann.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Deaths among labor unionists occurred last week as follows: J. Bernat of Journeymen Tailors No. 2, Clara E. Bowen of Bindery Women's Union, Captain W. Tribble of Masters, Mates and Pilots, John Tuho of the Bakers, Albert P. Harder of the Sign Painters, and G. A. Wallbaum of the Bartenders.

The California State Federation of Butchers will hold its annual convention in the San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, commencing Sunday, September 24th. Among the more important measures that will engage the attention of delegates will be proposed laws for the benefit of journeymen butchers that are to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and local labor leaders will address the delegates at the opening of the convention.

All members of United Laborers' Union, Local 1, are now being paid \$3 a day for eight hours' work by all employers.

"Coffee Dan's" on O'Farrell street has opened up for business with its former crew of union men. The settlement is upon the compromise plan on which all union houses not working on the direct eight-hour plan have agreed to operate.

The New Oyster Loaf on Eddy street, near Market, has opened up under the management of former employees of the struck cafes. This makes the third cafe established in competition with the open-shop cafes since the culinary trouble began. The other cafes are the Cafe Republic and the Edelweiss, both of which are doing good business in catering to the public which sympathizes with the cause of the culinary workers.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has assessed each of its members \$1.25 in aid of the culinary workers.

L. C. Grasser, general organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has

organized a new union of electrical workers employed by the telephone company in this city.

The San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting wired a message to President Wilson denying the charges against the local immigration service of which the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce complains, and claims that there is no foundation for these charges.

The Labor Council approved a joint report from its executive committee and the committee on Chamber of Commerce to levy an assessment of 20 cents a week on each member of affiliated unions for a defense fund to combat activities against organized labor.

On recommendation of its law and legislative committee, the San Francisco Labor Council indorsed the proposed city ordinance prohibiting the parking of autos on Market street.

The Labor Council has instructed its secretary to call a meeting of the secretaries and business agents of all affiliated unions for the purpose of adopting plans to have all members of unions and their relatives and friends register in order to secure a full vote of all union men and women.

Labor unions of San Francisco are formulating a plan to create a fund to be used for the benefit of unions and their members in case of strike, lockout or other emergency.

Alexander Horr reported to the San Francisco Labor Council that the Jitney Operators' Union has secured 10,000 signatures to its initiative petition to fight the present jitney ordinance. He said that the union has 100 members obtaining from 500 to 1000 signatures a day.

Practically every labor organization and central labor council of California has gone on record as opposed to State-wide prohibition, according to the report submitted by Harry Ryan, general organizer for the California Trades Union Liberty League, in charge of the work against prohibition in California.

HOW MISS HAGAN DISCOVERED THE 5:15

Miss Sarah Hagan, the busy stenographer and factotum of the San Francisco Labor Council, has seldom any time or opportunity to become acquainted with the outside life and institutions of her own city. She is an entertaining raconteuse, however, if you engage her in conversation. This is the way in which she relates how she discovered the rush of the commuters to catch the 5:15 at the Ferry:

"I think my experience will go down in history. It was a few days before Christmas and I was shopping about 5 o'clock in the downtown district to buy something for my little niece. I couldn't get a Market street car out, so decided to walk to the Ferry and get a car home. About a block from the ferry I saw crowds ahead of me running. I looked in back of me and saw a crowd of people running. Some of them were calling to others to hurry, so I started in a marathon, dropping bundles as I ran all out of breath, thinking I would escape what I thought was some maniac killing the people in this crowd. Finally I was outdistanced. Panting for breath, my hat on the back of my head, some of the bundles lost, and my hair falling down, I said to the car inspector: 'What were all these people running for?' When he answered 'To catch the boat,' I didn't say anything, but caught the nearest car home."

A Rockland (Me.) woman closed her parasol and stopped for a chat in front of a neighbor's house. When the woman resumed her walk and reopened her parasol four quarters and a half dollar fell out. Where the coins came from is a mystery, for they were not in the parasol when she closed it, and nobody passed while she was talking. The good book says, however, that speech is silvern.

Cafe Republic

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